

"We lay special stress on the necessity for the lowest possible Press rates, in view of the vital importance of the dissemination of Imperial news as fully, widely, and cheaply as possible.—Times

CORRESPONDENCE.
EXAMPLE IS BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have become very suspicious of the sincerity of those men—and they include almost all above the age of 41 years—who believe it to be their mission in life to advise others regarding the duty they owe to the nation. They are heartily in favour of conscription and they fall at half-measures adopted by a timorous Government. How indignant they become when they see so many young men escaping their obligations! Responsibility!—“Bah, how would such people fare supposing they lived in England! Far better men have had to give up everything.” How deeply they sigh for the days which can never return. “Oh! if I were only 10 years younger!” they exclaim—leaving the listener to understand that, in such case, the war would have been over and done with long since. They became most eloquent under the soothing influence of a good cigar and when a whisky and soda is within easy reach, but, being exceedingly serious people, they fail to see the humour of the situation. The feeling that they are exempt makes them righteous. The Charities! Of course, they give. “The calls upon the purse are becoming alarmingly frequent, but, you know, in these times, a man must do his best,” and so forth. Suggest that incomes might be taxed to level things up a bit, tentatively propose that excess war profits should accrue to the State, and then listen. What about the effect upon capital! Tamper with trade! What would become of the Empire? They are horrified, and will not pursue the subject to such absurd extremes. They believe in vicarious sacrifice, and the majority of them are, of course, humbugs—or, rather, as I have no wish to be harsh, let us say that they wilfully delude themselves and steadfastly refuse to think the matter out clearly for themselves.

We all know such men as I describe, and when I commenced to read the article contributed to the *Daily Press* this morning, under the heading of “The Hongkong Hundred,” I thought that the author was probably one of the party. As I continued, however, I became amused, and, finally, I could only applaud the sentiments expressed. Everything is fair in love and war. The young men have been abused up hill and down dale. Give them a rest. Let the old men have a chance. What an opportunity lies here for them to prove the faith that is in them! Now, then, you leading men, who have “millions of dollars under your control,” form a committee, call a public meeting, organise a deputation to Government House and pray and beseech H. E. to tax and tax you until you feel the pinch of war. I warrant you will get a respectful hearing this time, and you will establish your greatness beyond all cavil. It sounds extravagant, but why! Simply because you have grown so accustomed to think of others that you have never yet found time to study your own position. You know perfectly well that the war has not affected you in the slightest degree. Some of you have grown richer because of it. “The trade of the Colony has never been in a healthier condition”—what does that mean? You have given “generously” to War Funds. Admitted, but I agree with the genius who is responsible for the idea that voluntary contributions are of little use, and it is most unfair to rely upon them in these matters. Do not forget, too, that the real measure of generosity is not how much you give, but how much you have left. And, moreover, think how you would have fared had you been living in England. A Daniel come to judgment! Let us have no half-measures. Take a fair living wage, and then let the Income-tax be heavy and steeply graded. When you write the cheques think of the glow of satisfaction that will steal over you with the thought that at last, at last, you have been permitted to do your share. And then the taxation of luxuries will come as a matter of course. They are merely incidental. The great thing is to get the right spirit permeating the community. The younger men who happen to be here will, I feel sure, gladly contribute their full share to help swell the total. Do not let the grass grow under your feet. As regards the Deputation, will the gentlemen of the Commission lead the way!—Yours, JUST RETRIBUTION.

SHIPPING AND THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I notice in your columns of this morning, an anonymous letter, “Excess Profit,” in which reference is made to a phrase “varying views” culled from a local weekly shate report.

This phrase was used in connection with the future prospects of shipping shares in the circular issued by Moxon & Taylor last week, so I presume the reference is to that particular circular.

I still maintain there are “varying views” concerning the aforesaid future prospects, and I maintain that the expression referred to was entirely correct in the context in which it was employed. I do not propose to enter into a detailed discussion regarding the pros and cons of local shipping shares, but I should be interested to know with what object the anonymous letter above referred to was written.

It hardly touches a matter of general interest, and it would seem as though the object of the communication was either a philanthropic or an interested desire to cause holders of shipping shares to sell out.

If the former, I congratulate the writer on the lofty ideal reached; if the latter, what is the interest that our anonymous friend has in seeking to create panic? If “Excess Profit” would step out into the open and take off his mask it would be easier to judge of the motive that actuated the letter under reply.—Yours faithfully,

G. C. MOXON.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917.

Sir,—If “Excess Profit” wishes to depress Indo-Chinese and Douglas he is going the wrong way about it.

He forgets that, even if the temporary earning capacity of steamers is diminished by Government Requisition, the future earning power is not impaired, and Blue-book rates were considered highly remunerative in pre-war times. Up to about a year ago owners actually preferred their boats to be requisitioned, and even now the rate of 11/- per ton per month, which requisitioned ships get, is a good return on a steamer written down to about \$4 a ton. On the other hand, the portion of the fleet which is not requisitioned is earning anything between 40/- to 50/- per ton a month, so that even if an Excess Profit tax of 50 per cent. be levied, the net return will still be about 20/- per ton per month, or, in other words, 400 per cent. on the book value.

Consequently, I would advise “Excess Profit” to think twice before selling short.—Yours faithfully,

HOLDFAST.

8th May, 1917.

COMPANY REPORTS.
CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

We are informed that, subject to audit, the China-Borneo Coy., Ltd., propose to pay in respect of 1916:

A Dividend of 5 per cent. (60 cents) per share	\$27,600.00
and to apply the following sums	
to depreciation	8,000.00
Laundry and Lighters	5,000.00
Hongkong Saw Mills	7,000.00
Sandakan Saw Mills	9,000.00
Engineering Department	3,000.00
Plant	1,000.00
Timber Concessions	15,139.33
and to carry forward	\$72,730.33

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the profits of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for the year 1916 amount to \$125,612.83. After deducting General Managers' Commission and Consulting Committee fees, a sum of \$116,833.14 will remain, which the General Managers and Consulting Committee will recommend be disposed of as follows:

Dividend of 70 cents per share	\$33,000.00
Depreciation	20,000.00
Reserve Fund	3,000.00
Staff Provident Fund	3,000.00
Carry forward about	\$32.14

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., are in receipt of a telegram from Tientsin informing them that at a meeting of Directors of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., an Interim Dividend of 17/- per share, free of tax, was declared on account of the year ending 30th June, 1917, payable on 15th May next.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 5th May is as follows:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 18 weeks.
This Year	\$12,342	\$226,780
Last Year	16,772	228,060
Decrease	4,432	1,280

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
OBEDIENT.

Mr. McKie, interpreter at the Supreme Court, was riding in a tramcar in the West Point district when he saw a Chinese chasing a small pig. The Chinese succeeded in securing the animal, but he then proceeded to catch hold of its hind legs and to dash its head on the ground. Mr. McKie at once alighted from the car, caught the Chinese, and took him to the West Point Police Station. Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$15, or, in default, 21 days' hard labour.

STOLEN BICYCLE.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared to prosecute in a case in which a Chinese was charged with the theft of a bicycle which was the property of the solicitor's son. Mr. d'Almada said that the bicycle was stolen on April 26th from the Kowloon ferry wharf, and a few days ago he (Mr. d'Almada) saw the defendant riding the cycle in Tong Man Lane.

The defendant, who stated that he had purchased the machine from a friend for \$12, was sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

FORGED NOTE CASE.

The Chinese who is charged with being in possession of a forged banknote, valued at \$10, on the Chartered Bank, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, contended that it was very hard that the defendant should be punished for having in his possession a forged note which was given him seven years ago, and of the existence of which he had forgotten. He had never attempted to pass it. There were many people in the Colony, the solicitor remarked, who had forged notes in their possession. There was a clerk at the Supreme Court who had a number of them in his possession, in a museum.

THE WEDDING FEAST.

A newly-married Chinese, who should have been enjoying his wedding breakfast, appeared before Mr. Melbourne on a charge of slaughtering a pig in a place other than a Government slaughter-house. The pig was to have been eaten at the wedding breakfast, but before this function took place the police intervened and arrested the young husband, without considerations for his feelings.

Mr. Melbourne remarked that the police had shown little consideration for the young wife's feelings.

The husband was discharged, but a coolie who was charged with him, and who really slaughtered the pig, was fined \$10.

DISCIPLINE IN THE POLICE RESERVE.

AN APPEAL TO BE MADE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the case in which a Chinese Police Reservist was sentenced to seven days' hard labour for various breaches of the regulations. The case was reopened on the application of Mr. Leo d'Almada, on the ground that under the Proclamation respecting the Police Reserve the Magistrate had no power to sentence the man to imprisonment. Mr. Eldon Potter, prosecuted on behalf of the Police Reserve.

Mr. Wood, in the course of his judgment, said that he had very carefully considered the Proclamation and he had decided to adopt Mr. Potter's view that the intention of the Proclamation was to confer certain privileges upon all the members of the Police Reserve, and at the same time to render them liable to the penalty section of the same Ordinance, the Peace Preservation Ordinance. That view had always been held until Mr. d'Almada raised the point in that case. And in view of the fact that the defendant had attended the Court several times and had no doubt suffered a certain amount of anxiety, he had decided not to impose the sentence originally inflicted upon him, but to fine him a sum of \$15, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

At the same time, he (the Magistrate) would like it to be known, unless this case were to be carried further, that in the future any cases came up, and it seemed desirable to impose a penalty of imprisonment without the option of a fine on members of the Police Reserve who were setting their officers at defiance, he would do so.

Mr. d'Almada asked his worship to state a case for the information of the Full Court, and intimated that he would appeal against the decision.

Mr. Wood—I will do so certainly, if you will follow the usual procedure.

GOLF.

DRAWINGS FOR GOVERNOR'S "SHANGHAI" CUP FOUR-SOMES.

The following are the results of the drawing for the Governor's Cup “Shanghai” foursomes, to be played over the Fanling course:—

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. J. C. Fletcher and Mr. Van Rens v. Mr. Butler and Mr. Grist.
Mr. H. E. Murray and Mr. T. J. Fisher v. Mr. Moxon and Mr. Cumming.
Mr. Bovington and Mr. Thomas v. Mr. Gale and Mr. G. G. Franklin.
Mr. A. C. Franklin and Mr. Fairley v. Mr. Lamont and Mr. Rawlinson.
Mr. Thorne and Mr. Hastings v. Mr. J. Sim and Mr. E. J. Edwards.
Mr. Hayward and Mr. Parves v. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Stalker.
Sir Wm. Rees Davies and Mr. Dodwell v. Mr. R. Henderson and Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. F. H. Gray and Mr. Loeffe v. Mr. B. Wolff and Mr. Cobb.
Mr. E. C. H. May and Mr. Thurston v. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Brister.
Mr. Adams and Mr. Gedde v. Mr. Woodhead and Mr. Ritchie.
Mr. Coppin and Mr. Hogg v. Mr. N. J. Austin and Mr. Parr.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Maitland and Dr. Harston, byc. Dr. McKenny and Mr. W. J. Morrison v. Mr. Perry and Mr. A. B. Stewart.
Mr. B. E. O. Bird and Dr. Lindsay Woods v. Mr. R. M. Henderson and Mr. Kraft.
Captain Edwards and Mr. Layton v. Mr. Winslow and Mr. Loughlin.
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mr. E. L. Arnold v. Mr. A. H. Harris and Mr. Stark.

Mr. McKichan and Mr. R. Hancock v. Mr. N. J. Stubb and Mr. Raworth.
Mr. Tester and Mr. Pearce v. Mr. Gibb and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

Captain Buck and Mr. des Vaux v. Commander Beckwith and Mr. Leith.
Mr. G. H. May and Mr. J. R. Wood v. Mr. Hosie and Mr. Lindsell.
Mr. Orapnell and Mr. Fleming v. Mr. W. Hooper and Mr. Wallace.
Mr. de Rome and Mr. Orme v. Mr. H. Hancock and Mr. Sandford.
Conditions: 18 holes “Hole and Hole” under “Shanghai” Foursomes conditions. In “Shanghai” Foursomes all four players drive from the tee, and each side has the option of selecting which ball shall be played to complete the hole. The second shot must, of course, be played by the partner of the player whose ball has been selected.

The First Round to be played by 9th May.

The Second Round to be played by 27th May.

The Third Round to be played by 3rd June.

The Fourth Round to be played by 10th June.

The Semi-Final to be played by 17th June.

The Final to be played by 24th June.

Should any tie remain unplayed by due date the second-named couple in the match passes into the next round. This rule will be rigidly adhered to. No exceptions will be made.

Handicaps: Three-eighths of difference between respective handicaps. Half stroke or over shall count as 1. Smaller fractions count as 0. Handicaps as on 9th May, 1917.

Entrance Fee: \$2 a player, to be handed to a War Charity.

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL OF MIXED DOUBLES.

There was a large crowd present to witness a semi-final game in the Mixed Doubles handicap of the Hongkong C. C. Tournament last evening. The semi-finalists were Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet (owe 30) and Mrs. Lawes and Lt.-Col. Crisp (owe 15-2). Some excellent tennis was witnessed throughout the game, particularly on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, who eventually proved the winners. Mrs. Lawes and Lt.-Col. Crisp opened in great style, and had carried the first set to 5-1 in their favour before Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet had been able to make a show. Then the latter settled down to matters and played so well that they went on to win this set 9-7. The next set went to Mrs. Lawes and her partner, 6-4, but after this, thanks to some remarkable net play on the part of Nisbet, Mrs. Lawes and Lt.-Col. Crisp lost the third and final set 6-2. The full scores were:—2-7, 4-6, 6-2.

Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet now have to meet the winners of Mrs. Winslow and F. A. Redmond (scratch) v. Mrs. Armstrong and Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt (owe 30).

BOXING.

PROBABLE OPPONENT FOR SCOTT.

It is highly probable that Corporal Scott, R.E., the heavyweight champion of the Colony, will be found a likely opponent before he leaves for the Front. Arrangements are well on the way for a meeting with Seaman Craig, of the U. S. Navy, a big and heavy boxer, who has been, in his time, sparring partner to Sam Langford and “Gunboat” Smith. Inspector Wilden is endeavouring to bring about a meeting, and should he be successful he will please many local sportsmen, who are exceedingly keen on witnessing Scott opposed to a boxer who will extend him.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AERTEX CELLULAR.

THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR.



WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN “AERTEX”

UNDERWEAR,

SHIRTS,

PYJAMAS,

UNDERVESTS FROM \$2.00 PER TRUNK DRAWERS PER GARMENT.

EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHTS IN

DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS.

KHAKI SHIRTS

WITH COLLAR ATTACHED.

NON-ACTINIC LIBLE THREAD “AERTEX”

UNDERVESTS AND GOLF SHIRTS

MADE FROM RED YARNS WHICH HAVE BEEN CHEMICALLY TESTED AND PROVED TO BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE HOTTEST SUN

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Wm. Powell Ltd
CURTAINS

Hemstitched, Frilled and Scolloped

Madras Muslins,

Book Muslins,

Fillet Nets,

Combination Nets,

Hemstitched Harness Muslins,

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SEMAN," Manila 3250 Philippine currency. Apply—

18, NATHAN ROAD.
Kowloon. [620]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)
AND FRIDAY,

the 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, a Large Quantity of Burroughs & Wellcome's Tablets (various assortment), Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen Hanbury's Byno Preparations, Patent Medicines, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also,
A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On View from MONDAY, the 7th May, 1917.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [698]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYSLOH" 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1850.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$45.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

REMARKABLE WORK DONE

BY
DR. AND MRS. McCANDLISS.

WE, Members of the Community of Hainan, are grateful to Dr. AND MRS. McCANDLISS for the good services which they have rendered to this Country.

Dr. McCANDLISS was sent to this Island 30 years ago by the Presbyterian Mission of America for the purpose of establishing a Hospital for the poor folk. He has shown the greatest skill in his work and very few of his patients leave the Hospital without being cured.

We are also indebted to Mrs. McCANDLISS, a sympathetic and tender-hearted woman, for the establishment of a School for Boys and Girls at Hoihow, where previously there was no Girls' School in existence, although it is the great commercial centre of Hainan.

The benefit we have received from both Dr. AND MRS. McCANDLISS is so great that we cannot but express our thanks through this valuable column to them and to the Presbyterian Mission in America.

THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF HAINAN. [611]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 9th May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [572]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 51, George's Building, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th instant to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [568]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 6788, 14321, and 88928 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917. 610

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Open Singles Championship Challenge Round
H. A. NISBET.

S. E. GREEN (Holder).

ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY,
at 4.30 o'clock.

Reserved Seats... .. \$1.
Enclosure... .. 50 cts.

(Free to Soldiers and Sailors.)
Booking at MOUTRIE'S, Ltd.

All Proceeds given to WAR CHARITIES.
P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [618]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 25th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.

The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 25th March, 1922.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of post expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TIDDALE,
Manager. [509]

WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4', preferably electrically driven.

Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [580]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED

CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS.

500 Stamps for \$0.50; 4,000 Stamps for \$1.40.

1,000 " " 0.75; 5,000 " " 3.00.

2,000 " " 1.25; 10,000 " " 5.00.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong. [464]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"ARDSEAL," No. 119, THE PEAK, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadway and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [38]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gorien Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [231]

TO LET.

NO. 55, ELGIN STREET.
For Summer Months. No. 61, PEAK (Six Rooms House), Furnished.
No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.
KELLY'S, CREST 68, PEAK.
No. 2, BELLIOB TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

NO NINKLYKE PAKETVAART NY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th May, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undamaged in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1917. [612]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th May, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD AND DOUGLAS, on the 14th May, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

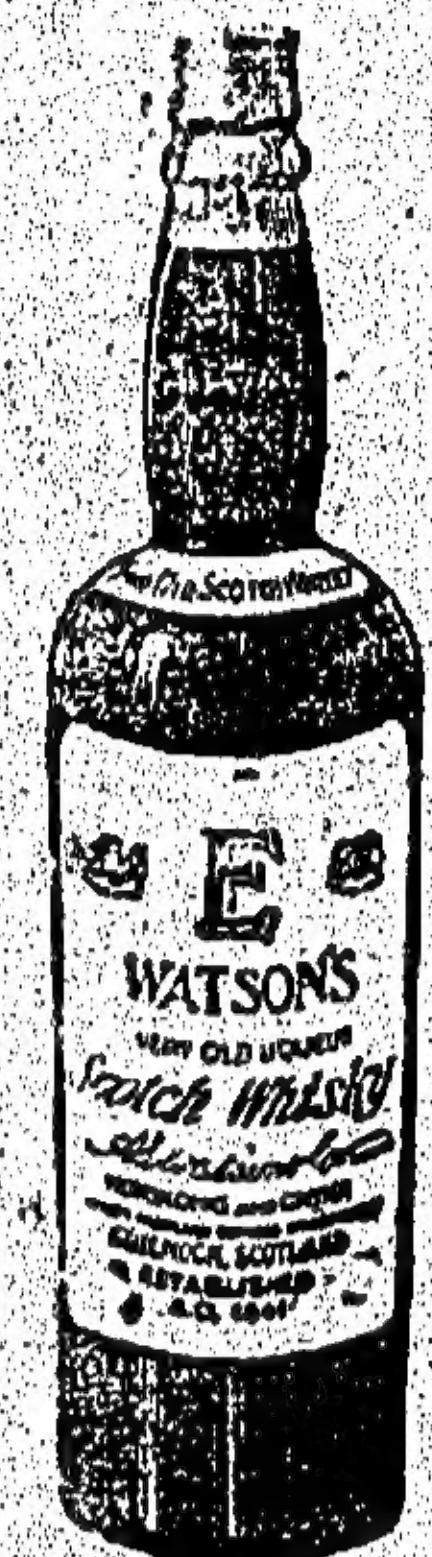
Hongkong, 7th May, 1917. [129]

INTIMATION

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 9TH MAY, 1917.

THE WAR.

THERE is no doubt now concerning Germany's intentions. All questions relating to the alternative strategic moves which General Hindenburg might possibly employ this summer have been answered by the course the fighting has taken during the past few weeks.

The initiative no longer remains with the enemy. Any designs which may have been entertained against Russia or Italy have been frustrated by the tremendous force and rapidity of the blows which the British and French armies are striking on the Western front.

Those who challenged the opinion that the ultimate issue was bound to be decided in this particular theatre of the war were guided by the belief that the enemy line was impregnable. They simply urged that a passage to the heart of the enemy's territory might be forced more quickly by a concentration of effort in other directions.

That a victory in France would have the most far-reaching results has never been denied, and now, it appears, the Allied armies are battering their way steadily towards such a victory.

There is a lull in the fighting on all other fronts. Almost it would appear that the armies on those fronts have recognised the futility of their efforts in the face of the titanic struggle taking place between Arras and Rheims, and are content to watch the fluctuating fortunes of the forces engaged, knowing well that the climax must soon be reached.

Russia, although her internal troubles place her at a disadvantage, is comparatively safe. We hear, it is true, of preparations for an advance towards Petrograd, but the measures taken by the Governor of the city are probably due rather to the desire to hasten the restoration of order than to any fear of an attack at this juncture.

Whist von Hindenburg is hurrying forward all his reserve divisions in a frantic attempt to withstand the pressure upon his line in France, he will have no men to spare for other enterprises. For more than a month the battle has been waging with unabated fury. There has been scarcely a moment's respite, and it is obvious that the pace cannot last indefinitely. Hindenburg is at bay, and so soon as he refrains from his counter-attacks, which are costing him thousands of men daily, he must acknowledge defeat. The German army, of course, is as yet far from being utterly broken, but the present situation, as it is outlined for us by the meagre cable messages, contains nothing but hope for the Allies. The British are meeting the enemy as they desired to meet him, and the fighting, for the most part, is in the open. "The most remarkable feature of the fighting on the British front," says one correspondent, "is the enormous forces of men used by the Germans compared with the British, who are employing a tremendous weight of artillery and economising their man-power. The Germans lately have vastly increased their guns, especially the long-range five to thirteen inch naval guns, but their ruthless driving of men to slaughter is unparalleled. Airmen flying at a great height can see German bodies as a feature of the landscape." In the face of such statements it matters little that our gains are small when measured by the number of yards of ground captured, and it will be noticed that this aspect of the question is the only one with which the German communiques venture to deal. We are more than maintaining our positions, and although, unquestionably, we shall have to deplore heavy losses in the ranks of our fighting men, those losses are said to be small when compared with those inflicted on the enemy. Every communiqué now has the same story to tell—The latest news from France, giving an account of the large number of counter-attacks launched by the Germans against positions taken in the neighbourhood of Soissons, says: "Everywhere the enemy's efforts were smashed up and the assaulting waves were beaten back by our fire or bayonets. The Germans suffered sanguinary losses. We have a preponderance of artillery and there is little likelihood that our ammunition will run short. The only question, therefore, is one of time. 'For how long will the enemy be able to maintain their present tactics?' If it were possible definitely to answer that question it would be easy to place a term to the duration of the war."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$35 to the Funds of the Hospitals from Mrs. Bowdler.

Mr. Lo Cheung Shui has kindly presented \$1,000 in Hongkong Government War Bonds to St. Stephen's Girls' College, for the foundation of a scholarship to be named after his wife.

An important sale of leasehold property in Queen's Road is announced to take place by direction of the Government on August 13th next. The auctioneers are Messrs. Hughes & Hough, and the solicitors Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master.

All male British subjects in Ceylon of European descent who are between the ages of 18 and 60, and who do not belong to any Volunteer Corps or Town Guard, are required to enrol themselves in a Volunteer Corps or a Town Guard within one month from April 30th.

A Chinese has reported to the police that while he was passing through the village of Chun Wan Kok he was told that his aunt had been murdered. He went to his house with the police and there found his aunt dead. She had a large wound at the back of her head, one on her jaw and another at the back of her left ear.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

5 p.m., May 7th.

Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Formosa, moving east.

2 p.m., May 8th.

Warning, Depression northern part China Sea, advancing northward.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The results of the racing at the Shanghai Spring Meeting yesterday, which was the second day, were as follow:—
THE CHU-BA-ZA CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Robson's Niblick. (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Zuider Zee. (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. John Liddell's Malcolm. (Mr. Rowe) 3

Time, 1min. 33 1/2-secs.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—One mile and a half.
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia. (Mr. Watts) 1
Major Nathan's Paragon. (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Uto's Panama. (Mr. Schoch) 3

Time, 3min. 15 1/2-secs.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—One mile and a half.
Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator. (Mr. Burkill) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole. (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Valleyfield. (Mr. Stewart) 3

Time, 3min. 10 1/2-secs.

THE RACE CLUB CUP.
Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield. (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood. (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. R. Macgregor's Upwood Park. (Mr. Johnstone) 3

Time, 4min. 30 1/2-secs.

THE SPOONER CUP.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Lamerton's Oasis. (Mr. Lanning) 1
Mr. Dick Turpin's Vivat. (Mr. McBain) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconfield. (Mr. Stewart) 3

Time, 2min. 35 1/2-secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Golden Oriole. (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Jodertao's Middelkerke. (Mr. McBain) 2
Mr. Ezra's Haywood. (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 3

Time, 2min. 41 1/2-secs.

THE PEKING STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. Seth's Father Christmas (late Moratorium). (Mr. Heard) 1
Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Oats. (Mr. Springfield) 2
Mr. Dick Turpin's Vivat. (Mr. McBain) 3

Time, 2min. 06 1/2-secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Mr. Henry Morris' Castleford (w.o.). (Mr. Stewart) 1
The Sprinter Cup.—One mile.
Mr. Jodertao's Middelkerke. (Mr. McBain) 1
Mr. Ezra's Black Pearl. (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief. (Mr. Heard) 3

Time, 2min. 05 1/2-secs.

THE SENTRY STAKES.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Stubbs' Morningside. (Mr. Watts) 1
Mr. Russick's Golden Horn. (Mr. McBain) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Dahlia. (Mr. Heard) 3

Time, 1min. 49 1/2-secs.

THE TRIUMPH PLATE.—One mile.
Mr. Henry Morris' Homestead. (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Fay's Nirvana. (Mr. Heard) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Zuider Zee. (Mr. Watts) 3

Time, 2min. 03 1/2-secs.

NEW PROGRAMME AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Last night Chung Ling Soo presented a new programme. Not only were the illusions which he presented real illusions, which left one without a theory as to how they were accomplished, but they were performed with a finish and rapidity that give no time even to think of forming a theory.

New items given by the vaudeville artists were received enthusiastically.

THE WAR.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT.

HALF GERMANY'S FORCES OPPOSE BRITISH. GERMANY SUFFERS 200,000 CASUALTIES DURING APRIL.

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

VENIZELIST FORCES IN ACTION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

LONDON, May 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy with considerable forces this afternoon launched their third counter-attack on our new positions southward of the Souchez River. The first wave reached our front trenches, where it was destroyed by rifle and machine-gun fire.

The supporting waves were caught by an artillery barrage and broken up. No German reached our trenches.

A strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the vicinity of Bullecourt. By our artillery and machine-guns, and suffered heavy casualties.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday. Another was driven down. Three of our machines are missing.

BRITISH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

LONDON, May 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have improved our position. After a course of sharp fighting this morning on the Hindenburg line, eastward of Bullecourt, we made progress southward in the direction of the village, taking prisoners.

We drove off a night bomb attack southward of Oppy.

FRENCH RESIST COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, May 7th.

A communiqué states: Last night was marked by fresh German reactions in the region north-east of Soissons and on Chemin des Dames, where we identified four new divisions since yesterday.

Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched against our positions at Froidefontaine, Farm, Cerny, Hurbise, in front of the heights at Craonne and Vauclerc. Desperate fighting ensued in favour of our troops, who victoriously resisted the most furious assaults, and we maintained our positions everywhere.

The German masses were mown down by our artillery and machine-guns and they sustained considerable losses.

During these engagements we increased the number of our prisoners to over 8,200, making a total of 29,000 since April 15th.

ENEMY LINE CAPTURED.

During one of these attacks a German battalion was caught by our fire and retreated in disorder, leaving a great part of its effectives on the ground.

Up to the present 6,100 prisoners have been counted.

One Army Corps took 1,900 prisoners, and on a front of four kilometres we captured almost the whole of the Siegfried line.

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUED.

LATER.

A communiqué states: During the day the enemy did not renew their attempts north of the Laffaux Hill and against Chemin-des-Dames.

The artillery duel continued furiously in the direction of Hurbise and the Craonne sector, where our troops have consolidated their positions.

On the California plateau, according to the statements of the prisoners taken on this part of the front, four fresh regiments participating in fruitless attacks last night in this plateau suffered very heavy losses.

North-west of Rheims we appreciably extended our positions south of Sepignol, capturing 100 prisoners, including two officers.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 7th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states: Near Lens and Arras the artillery firing increased to great violence in the evening, the battle spreading further eastwards past Bullecourt.

We repulsed a strong advance in the afternoon between Fort de Malmaison and Braye.

Violent attacks developed in the evening and during the night northwards of Laffaux and between the Soissons-Leon road and Ailles.

We maintained our positions, after bitter fighting, and inflicted heavy losses. Fierce French attacks between Ailles and Craonne failed.

We recaptured the northern slope of the Winterburg height.

We recaptured Chevreux.

We brought down fourteen enemy aeroplanes.

LATER.

A German official report states: British attacks at Rieux and between Fontaines and Riencourt were repulsed sanguinarily. Fighting continued at Bullecourt. Strong French attacks on both sides of Craonnelle failed.

TWO-THIRDS OF GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Headquarters states that reports from Champagne show that Hindenburg has been forced to utilise every available man in the trenches in Champagne and Artois. Two-thirds of the German Army are now in France, namely, 143 Divisions.

Hindenburg's Reserve was 44 Divisions, approximately 450,000 men. Already 33 Reserve Divisions have been engaged, half of which have been withdrawn to reform on account of losses.

The German casualties in France during the month of April were 200,000.

A telegram from Paris states that nearly half of the German forces are on the Western front opposed to the British, though the latter's line is only one-third of the French line.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd, May 7th.

A communiqué states: Near Vladimirivsk, south of Zubinov, after intense fire by minewarfare and bomb-throwers the enemy to a company strong attacked, but were driven back by our artillery and rifle fire.

On the Kabardzevsk front there was an intense enemy bombardment.

The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VENIZELISTS REPULSE BULGARS.

PARIS, May 7th.

A Macedonian communiqué states: In the region of Jumnica an attack by the French and Venizelist contingents enabled us to occupy advanced enemy positions on a five kilometres front.

A Bulgarian counter-attack was repulsed by the Venizelists, who took prisoners in both actions.

The Venizelists behaved brilliantly.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HOSTILE AEROPLANE OVER LONDON.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Press Bureau reports that a hostile aeroplane dropped four bombs in the outskirts of the north-east of London.

One man was killed and a man and woman were injured.

There was slight damage to buildings.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

LATER.

The air raid occurred at 12.30 in the morning in bright moonlight.

All the bombs fell in one borough, three close together, one of which wrecked a bath-room, and the others did little damage.

The casualties were due to the last bomb, which exploded in the top flat of a block of flats, killing one man and most seriously injuring his wife. It also shattered the water-tank, flooding the lower floors.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 7th.

The following Naval casualties are announced:—

Accidentally Killed.—Flight Sub. Lieut. Ronald F. Collins, R.N.

Accidentally Injured.—Flight Lieut. Leslie O. Brown, R.N., Naval Division.

Killed.—Sub. Lieut. Arthur S. Cooke.

Died of Wounds.—Sub. Lieut. Nathan H. Benjamin.

Wounded.—Sub. Lieut. John L. Herring, Francis B. Smith, Henry A. J. Burr, Percy G. M. Pyman, Lionel G. Mitchelmore, William A. I. Nicoll, Leo E. H. Dan, Edward H. Smith—all of the Volunteer Reserve.

LATER.

A German official report states: British attacks at Rieux and between Fontaines and Riencourt were repulsed sanguinarily. Fighting continued at Bullecourt. Strong French attacks on both sides of Craonnelle failed.

We recaptured the northern slope of the Winterburg height.

We recaptured Chevreux.

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ELECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 7th.

It is expected that the Nationalists have 51 seats in the Federal Senate and the Labourists 15.

It is certain that the Government will have the control of both Houses.

The majorities in the Labour strongholds have been enormously reduced.

The elections everywhere were quiet.

HUGHES MAJORITIES CERTAIN.

LATER.

Although the Election returns are not complete, it seems certain that Mr. Hughes will have a majority in both Houses.

Generally, the majorities in the Labour strongholds are greatly reduced, and several prominent Labourites have been defeated.

Mr. Hughes was returned for Bendigo by a majority of 2,800.

Mr. Cook, formerly leader of the Liberal party and now a member of the Hughes ministry, speaking at Sydney, declared that the nation had risen grandly and had hung true to its traditions.

REFERENDUM IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, May 7th.

The latest figures in the Referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council are:—For, 115,367; against, 157,194.

CHINA'S WAR ENTRY MINIMISED.

AMSTERDAM, May 7th.

The *Dusseldorfer General-Anzeiger* endeavours to minimise the importance of the entry of China into the war. It suggests that Japan's abandonment of her former objection to China's participation is due to Japan's desire for China's support against America.

It concludes that the German influence in the Far East is irreversibly lost, and predicts a struggle for the Pacific after the war.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The Prussian Minister for Education has decided that Chinese students may continue their studies in Germany if they desire to do so.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, May 7th.

In the House of Commons, Prof. A. S. Hewins asked whether the question of Preference had been taken from the hands of the Imperial War Conference by the Imperial War Cabinet.

Mr. Walter Long replied:—The impression that the Conference was not wholly satisfied with the treatment of the question would not be wholly correct. The resolution was debated in the Imperial War Cabinet by the Dominions' representatives and accorded hearty support.

It was moved in the Conference by the Prime Minister of New Zealand and carried unanimously. The members of the Conference desired it recorded that the reason why they did not speak at any length on the resolution was that the question had already been fully debated by the War Cabinet.

Mr. Long added:—Any suggestion that the Imperial War Cabinet could take the matter from the hands of the Conference would show an imperfect appreciation of the powers of the Conference, and would be warmly resented by the Dominions.

SAFETY OF FOOD SHIPS.

LONDON, May 7th.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. G. Chiozza Money admitted that another food ship which had to leave port on arrival, owing to the lack of facilities for unloading, was then torpedoed while en route to another port.

Sir F. G. Bannbury:—Did not the Government consider the safe arrival of food sufficiently important to provide facilities at the nearest port for all vessels arriving in England?

Sir L. G. Chiozza Money:—The whole subject is having most serious consideration.

FOOD WASTAGE.

LONDON, May 7th.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Bathurst stated that an order would be issued penalising food wastage.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

FOR THE HOMELESS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

NINTH LIST.

U. Cheukman	10.00
C. R. Sheld	10.00
Mrs. Frank Allen	10.00
Collection at St. John's Cathedral	328.00
J. W. Loureiro	30.00
Chap. Sheong	50.00
A. & J. L. (Gold \$20)	30.00
A. S. G.	25.00
Anonymous (\$25)	41.37
Previous Lists	\$14,655.70
Total	\$15,245.87

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

"ENGLAND IS WITH US: WE CANNOT FAIL."

[BY MADAME OLGA NOVIKOFF.]

Temperamentally, the typical Russian soldier of Russia has much in common with the British Tommy Atkins. Like Tommy, he is stoical and good-natured. In religion, however, he is somewhat of a fatalist. Deep down in his heart he believes that the issues of the war, let them turn which way they will, have been decided for him by destiny long before he goes forth to the battlefield. He fights fiercely and well because the motive power behind him is his blind, unreasoning love of his country. Just why this love has been inspired in him he really cannot explain. After all, why should he? For is not Montaigne's definition of love—no matter whether it be love of one's country or love of an individual—the true one: "Je l'aime—parce que c'est toi; parce que—c'est moi!"

The British soldier, of course, is more practical in outlook. Although he is every whit as patriotic as his Russian comrade, his patriotism is not nearly of such a dreamy and elusive kind. His views on the subject are more cut and dried. He is cleverer than the Russian at explaining things away. But even though there is this fundamental difference between them, both soldiers rejoice in the possession of one common character. They are both equally brave. Both of them fight to the last gasp. Both stick to the post of duty to the last second of their lives.

A GROWING FRIENDSHIP.

The Russian soldier on his side is quick to recognise this bravery of his British comrade. "With England with us, we know we cannot fail," a wounded private lately remarked to his nurse as he looked up at the civic coat of arms of a British township hanging over his bed in the Anglo-Russian Hospital at Petrograd. The incident may be trivial. Yet it throws a powerful sidelight on the friendship which daily grows closer between England and Russia—a friendship to promote which I, myself, have tried to work in my small way for so many years.

But how came the coat of arms of a British town to hang over a Russian soldier's bed you may ask. And here is the answer: This pleasing fact is part of a splendid scheme to cement the already firmly-established friendship between Great Britain and Russia which has lately been initiated by the Anglo-Russian Hospital Committee from their headquarters at 39, Victoria-street, London. By means of this scheme, beds, endowed by different British cities and townships, are being placed in municipal and other hospitals throughout Russia. Already many British cities and towns have contributed the necessary funds for the endowment of beds in this way, and it is now intended to expand the scheme still further.

Inhabitants of each English town, endowing a bed, have the satisfaction of knowing that their civic coat of arms is prominently displayed over or near the bed they have given, and under it is placed an inscription, printed in Russian, announcing their gift. These inscriptions stand as a permanent proof of the good will of Britain, and are seen by every Russian soldier passing through the hospitals—a wondrous outward and visible sign of the inner meaning and beauty of that new *entente cordiale* which has lately sprung up between the peoples of the two great Empires, and is certain to play a vital part in their mutual future welfare through the ages.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN HOSPITALS.

Words fail to express our gratitude for all the British help that has been given to Russia, and especially in this connection I would mention the names of Lady Marlet-Faget and Lady Sybil Grey, those two brave Englishwomen who have worked with such noble self-sacrifice and energy in our country's cause. The scheme I have outlined is a mere sideline in the activities of the Anglo-Russian Hospital—an entirely English organisation founded in Russia for the period of the war. A complete system of hospitals, comprising one base hospital, two field hospitals, a dressing station and a motor ambulance—such has been the sum total of this English achievement during the past 18 months, and to meet the requirements of the inevitably heavy fighting which will take place in Russia with the opening of the spring campaign, the committee intend to extend the work on a still more considerable scale. This year as many field hospital detachments, with English nurses and surgeons, as can be efficiently staffed from Petrograd, will be sent to the Russian front.

How, then, is grist found for the mill of these varying international activities? Largely, the money has been raised by the Russian Flag Day movement. With the help of this organisation, of which Lord Rosebery is president, town upon town throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles are patriotically holding their flag days. The men, women and children, who buy flags "for Russia" or "for the glorious and practical way in which they are helping their Russian soldiers."

MEN WHO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

CAPTAIN BATHURST AND MR. ROBERTS.

The House of Commons comes to attention with an almost audible click when Captain Bathurst rises.

The reason is that he speaks for the Food Controller himself in "another place" and that all M.P.s are now as sensitive under their waist-coats as was any Free Fooder of the old polemical days. Times change. Before the war Captain Bathurst was the champion of that Cinderella of British industries, Agriculture. Now Captain Bathurst's lips may at any time be big with fate concerning to-morrow's breakfast, and members sit hushed. He is one of the many very serious, very earnest, and extraordinarily industrious men at Westminster, who accomplish anything in grappling with the hydra-headed problem of food control, the country may rest assured that Captain Bathurst will not be lacking. He applies himself with a concentrated energy that is perceptible in every fibre of his tense, alert frame. He is just under medium height, spare, and of dark complexion, his hair and moustache showing times and grey. But it is his eyes that catch the eye—dark, deep eyes, the eyes of one who reflects and ponders. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, has a pleasant voice, and a most engaging and courteous manner.

On agriculture he is an encyclopaedia. Plagues, pests, insects, the chemistry of the soil, yields and varieties of crops; and all the ills of the farmyard are as A.B.C. to him. He has advocated many things which have now come to pass, including a guaranteed price for wheat and Standard bread.

There are Labour leaders who "look the part," and others who do not. Mr. George Roberts is one of those who do not. This is not meant in any uncomplimentary sense—quite the contrary it is merely indicating that Mr. Roberts, though a well-recognised leader of Labour opinion, has not the figure and the mien of a burly son of toil. He was brought up in the printing trade, where brain is not necessary than brawn, and deft fingers are a greater asset than biceps. He has not a robust constitution. As a young man he was several times "give up" by the doctor. He is short and dark, with a smooth roundness of face, tenacious and a fresh complexion. He is always well groomed—there is never a hair awry—wears his moustache well pointed, and has about him an air of serene content. Invariably good-humoured and companionable, he did well as a Labour Whip before he was called to his present office. The post of Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade is an arduous one.

The Board of Trade was the drudge among Government Departments. Any new work that had to be undertaken by the Government was thrust on to the Board of Trade accordingly. Mr. Roberts must needs be authoritative on a score of industries and interests, equally ready to answer puzzling queries on the intricacies of company law and to Sir, the intelligent Kinloch-Cooke who can porters will not work if it is wet. He has been an industrious worker in the cause of Labour, having saving a meeting round to his view with considerable power and address.

GERMAN POLICY OF SPOLIATION IN FRANCE.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the British Press correspondent at the West front, paints a vivid picture of the wrecking of French chateaux. In one case the tapestries were hung down in the chapel, priests' vestments were trampled into the mud, sacred vessels were broken into fragments, and mixed up with filth. The coffin of an aristocrat buried in the vault below was torn open, exposing the remains. In another chateau, where the German headquarters staff was lodged, the officers fired their revolvers at pictures and mirrors. "Shall we take the lady of the chateau?" Shall we take your piano or break it?" It must be one thing or the other. The lady smiled ironically, and said "Break it, gentlemen," and the gentlemen broke it.

The French population of Baye, Voyennes, Nesle, and other villages came out to greet the rescuers. They were often mere spectres, worn down to skin and bone, starving and clamouring for food. They had had no meat for six months, no milk or eggs for a year, while bread was so sticky that it felt like putty. Only the work of the American Relief Committee saved the people from starving to death. Some of the German soldiers were kind, and spared the children some of their rations; others, however, were brutal, and went through the houses with axes and explosives, destroying everything. They said that their officers' orders were that the towns must be laid waste. Of individual brutalities by German soldiers and of beastliness too foul for words Mr. Gibbs heard many stories from white-faced women with burning eyes. English and French soldiers seeing and hearing these horrors wonder that men who belong to the human family could so disgrace it.

MR. TREVOR CHAMNER'S POEMS.

The poems written by Mr. Trevor Chamner, some of which have appeared from time to time in this paper, while others have appeared in papers both in England and Calcutta, will be published in book form very shortly. The profits from the sale of the volume Mr. Chamner intends to hand over to the Committee for raising the funds for the Relief of the Children of Belgium.

The title will be "Songs in the Night and other Poems." The book will also contain a contribution from the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Assam, entitled "A.D. 1916: Darkness and Light." Needless to say, the public will purchase the book because, as Mr. Chamner modestly puts it, "although there may be little of literary merit about the verses, yet the children of Belgium are the messengers from the skies." Inasmuch as we have done it unto the least of one of our brethren we have done it unto Me."

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

PROGRAMME OF 2,000 PATROL BOATS.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

Three battleships, each costing \$5,570,000; a battle cruiser, estimated at \$5,562,200; three scout cruisers, each representing an expenditure of \$1,405,000, together with fifteen destroyers, ten submarines of 800 tons displacement, fifty-eight coasted submarines of above 500 tons, and a number of auxiliary craft—these constitute the shipbuilding programme to which, in the atmosphere of coming war, the United States Congress has assented. The battleships will displace 42,000 tons, mount twelve 16-in. guns, and steam at twenty-three knots; the battle cruiser, with ten 14-in. guns, the scout cruisers, carrying eight 6-in. weapons, and the destroyers, with 3-in. guns, will have a uniform speed of thirty-five knots. The aggregate sum carried in the Navy Bill—one year's outlay on the fleet—is \$73,000,000, in round figures, as compared with our maximum of \$50,000,000 in the year in which the war began, when our most costly ship represented about \$2,000,000. The action of Congress shows what progress naval thought and practice has made since the opening of "the last of all wars."

What is the significance of the latest American shipbuilding proposals? It is extremely difficult to decide, because not a keel has yet been laid, so far as I can ascertain, of the vessels authorized, for immediate construction, under the measure passed on August 29th last—four battleships, four battle-cruisers, four scout-cruisers, twenty destroyers, three fleet submarines, twenty-eight smaller submarines, and a variety of auxiliaries. Contracts have recently been placed, though not without difficulty, for all these ships, except the quartet of battle-cruisers and three of the scout-cruisers, but practically no progress has been made. The explanation is extremely simple. The United States is suffering from "a boom" as a result of the war in Europe. As one of the most responsible Service Journals, the "Army and Navy Register," of Washington, has pointed out:

The shipbuilders have to contend with unparalleled obstacles, including the unprecedented cost of material; the delay in the delivery of material; the difficulty in obtaining railway transportation of that material; the high and constantly increasing cost of trained labour at any price; the increasing volume of merchant work, at attractive contract prices, which the Government will not meet; and which the shipbuilders are not assuming; that the Government shall meet.

CONGESTION OF WORK.

Apart from men-of-war of earlier programmes still in hand, apart from the activity in the production of munitions, and apart from the effort to capture the German trade in foreign markets, the American shipyards and engine-shops have under construction over 1,600,000 tons of merchant shipping. The Naval Secretary has explained that the Government's yards are full of work, and private shipbuilders have appeared before Congressional Committees and proved that they are confronted with abnormal difficulties. Yet with last year's ships still in the way, Congress has authorized the immediate laying down of additional vessels. Including those voted last August, money has now been voted for laying down:

Seven Battleships, armed with the 16-in. gun, and ranging in displacement from 32,000 tons to 42,000 tons.
Five Battle Cruisers, carrying from eight to ten 14-in. guns, and possessing a speed of 33 knots.
Seven Scout Cruisers, each with eight 6-in. guns, and having a speed of 35 knots.
35 Destroyers of about 1,155 tons displacement, which are to steam at 35 knots.
13 Fleet Submarines of 800 tons displacement.
80 Coastal Submarines of approximately 500 tons displacement.

What will happen in the course of the next few weeks? If I may borrow an expressive Americanism, the United States is as close to war with Germany as "the cyclid is near the eyeball." Even as "the cyclid is near the eyeball," even as a state of armed neutrality with Germany, an immense volume of work on American industry for the most ordinary fore-sight will suggest that steps be taken in anticipation of the next, and as it seems, inevitable stage—open war. The Government departments realize the possibilities; the naval and military establishments have been closed to the public; German and Austrian agents are being watched; by some means or other power will be obtained for arming merchantmen. Preliminary measures for increasing the army have been taken, and preparations are being made for raising the personnel of the fleet so as to enable reserve ships to be commissioned. Great business firms, East and West, are exhibiting a fine spirit. Many of them have offered to work for the State without profit. Mr. Ford, of fame, among them. I have before me a list of scores of important American concerns who have volunteered to transform their works at once so that they may meet the demands of war. Sewing machine, piano, telephone, car, wire, and other manufacturers have come forward and promised to do anything which is required of them. There has never before been such an outburst of solid, practical patriotism as American industry and finance are now exhibiting.

How can the United States defeat Germany's "intensified submarine warfare"? Not by building battleships and battle-cruisers, or even such large scout-cruisers as the once projected, of 7,100 tons. The First Lord of the Admiralty,

in his speech in the House of Commons on February 21st, remarked that "you cannot expect in any near time to lay down and complete great battleships, of which we have large numbers. We want to build such craft as will be most readily and soonest available." What is America's position? The British Fleet "contains" the High Seas Fleet, possessing a great superiority; it challenges the enemy to action from day to day. Therefore, the United States to-day, as in years before, and since the opening of the war, has nothing to fear from German battleships or battle-cruisers.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN DO.

The Germans have chosen to fight the world with the submarine. I anticipate that the good sense of the American, reinforced by increased knowledge of the situation, at sea, will lead them in a few weeks to stop work on all the large ships in hand or authorized. Not one of the new battleships or battle-cruisers can be finished and commissioned for service in a period of less than four or five years. In the meantime, the demand for small craft—seaworthy, well-armed vessels of good speed—will become more and more urgent for use against the German submarine. If the expert authorities of the United States see matters in this light, and they are singularly alive to established facts, they will concentrate on the design, build, and commissioning of a large number of patrol boats, to be turned out almost as swiftly as Ford motor cars. Were American industry devoted to such a task, delivery would begin in two or three months, and thence onward the firms would send to sea such vessels faster than Germany can produce submarines. The industrial capacity of the United States in shipbuilding and engineering far exceeds that of the Central Powers. In other words, the American can, if they will, create new conditions at sea, and convince the German that their "law of necessity" is a ruinous one.

Will the American Navy Department, confronted with the same danger as the British Admiralty, adopt this policy? I have some confidence that it will, and that within a few weeks, if the United States takes up the challenge Germany has thrown down, we shall learn of the issue of orders arresting all work on battleships and on battle-cruisers, and on liners and on steamers for the great lakes, on motor-cars and on sewing machines. Thus a vast industrial organization will be set free, and a co-ordinated war programme put in motion that will finally bring to naught the hopes which the Germans associate with their illegal and inhuman campaign on peaceful commerce. This policy would not only serve American interests best, even if Carranza were foolish enough to lend Mexican ports for use as bases for submarines, but it would save small and medium States from being brought to face with starvation, which is the fact to face with the United States. The people of the United States have now an opportunity of doing a fine work in the cause of the whole human family.

THE FUTURE OF KINGSHIP.

A WARNING TO FOOLISH COURTIER.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The Russian revolution is the most tremendous event the war has yet produced. It will certainly mean the extinction of kingship of the autocratic kind.

It implies the doom of the Hohenzollerns. Whether the House of Romanoff survives it depends on the vote of the Russian nation.

One thinks instinctively of the words of Byron a century ago—

The king-titles are fast finishing. There will be blood shed like water, and tears like mist; but the peoples will conquer in the end. I shall not live to see it, but I foresee it.

The origins of the Russian revolution are many and various. Some of its causes lie deep in the past, and others, such as the food shortage, are immediate. But the final aberration of autocratic kingship was an accidental outcome of the primal instinct of material affection, and that is what makes it both tragic and grotesque. Russia was forced to fight with one arm tied behind her back, and the destinies of the world were jeopardized because of the doing love of an imperial mother for her little son.

Czar Nicholas is a simple and honest though weakly obstinate man, who fell because he was ruled by his wife, to whom he is deeply attached. In this country, at any rate, we must speak gently of the unhappy Empress. She is the daughter of our own Princess Alice, and those who know her best say she is more English than German, and was never pro-German. She is neurotic and to some extent a victim of melancholia, and her one passion is her boy. The only influence the scoundrel Rasputin had over her was that he pretended he could keep the child in health by occult means.

The pro-German gang in Russia persuaded the Emperor that unless the Duma was crushed and the demand for popular liberties suppressed Russia would soon become a Republic. When the Czarist Minister thought she was saving the throne for her son. Some of the men she favoured are believed to have been in German pay, but she herself was thinking of the boy and not of the state.

The ghastly war, which is primarily the foul work of the megalomaniac Hohenzollern dynasty, is leading men everywhere to reflect very gravely upon the institution of kingship. The only slight doubt about what the verdict of this country will be unless the Government make the fatal blunder of trying to check

the freest possible discussion of the issue. *Repression breeds revolutions.* The preponderant sentiment of the British nation and the British Empire will be emphatically against change of public opinion is given free play of expression. We are an older nation than the Russians, we are the most ancient democracy in the world, and in our island home no Golden Horde of Mongols ever checked our growth. The business of the Russians is now settling the business long ago, first at Rumania, then, rightly or wrongly, on a scaffold in Whitehall, and lastly by the Reform Bill of 1832. We are satisfied. Our future struggles will not be with Kings.

It is not ourselves, but the enemy, who will be chiefly affected by the upheaval in Russia. The world wants an end of the ridiculous Prussian talk about the Divine right of Kings to lead multitudes to slaughter. This war will have been fought in vain unless the wind of liberty now playing over Europe sweeps the Hohenzollern dynasty into an execrated tomb. The pompous anachronisms of the Court of Vienna must disappear. Never again must a German King of Bulgaria use a race of peasants as his counters. Never again must a German-ridden King of Greece plot the enslavement of his kingdom.

Though we are at war with the whole barbaric German race we cannot extirpate eighty millions of people, nor is there any reason why we should. The Hohenzollerns are to be removed, the Hohenzollern ulcer which has so long poisoned the German body politic. If peace leaves the Hohenzollerns still enthroned we shall know "no rest nor ease." Bismarck said that "never, not even at Frankfurt, did I doubt that the key to German politics was to be found in princes and dynasties." He declared that the use of a dynasty as a cement to hold the nation together was "a specific peculiarity of the German Empire." Other nations could preserve their unity without a dynasty, but Germany could not do so. He even said with unctuous satisfaction:

The individual German readily obeys the command of a dynasty to hurry with fire and sword, and with his own hands to slaughter his German neighbours and kinsfolk as a result of quarrels unintelligible to himself.

But Bismarck also believed in the trades union of kingship, and he maintained many times that if the Romanoffs fell the Hohenzollerns would soon be in danger. None knew better than he that there was another side to German docility. He had lived in the days of 1848, when the Berlin mob forced the King and Queen of Prussia to salute in their own palace yard the bloodstained bodies of slaughtered insurgents. Such a day may dawn again in Berlin, and the abdication of Czar Nicholas may hasten it.

The quarrel of the British nation with its governing authorities is that out of mistaken tenderness for a perversion of "the monarchical principle" they have shielded the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, and even the Balkan Kings, and have obscured the inescapable guilt of these rulers. They have told us that we

are fighting to destroy Prussian militarism, but they have said no word in condemnation of the sinister family which alone made Prussian militarism possible. We cannot war with abstractions. We want to rid the earth of the fantastic power of his murderous brood. Now that Russian has burst her fetters, the whole of the Allies ought to unite in declaring that they will never sheathe the sword until the Hohenzollerns have been removed from the German throne. Only thus will the world find peace.

We are loyal to our King, because we like him and believe in him, and because he represents a unifying influence which is all for good and unmixed with evil or oppression. The surest way to impair British devotion to the Crown is to pretend that in some mysterious way its preservation is linked with the maintenance of the arrogant autocracies of the Continent and the pretensions of the Balkan Kings. The people who have constantly told us that Wilhelm and the late Francis Joseph and Constantine, and even the egregious Ferdinand, must not be criticised or hurt, lest a reflex effect might be felt in this country, have done our Throne a disservice.

We decline to have our King identified with the obsolete despots of Central Europe. We need a King because, although England might survive as a Republic, the Empire would not long survive. *lost the disappearance of the monarchy.* With us the Crown is a harmonising and moderating influence, a golden link, and not an iron bond stained with blood. We prize, for example, such good work as the Duke of Connaught has wrought in Canada. It makes us ask whether Patrick of Connaught might not help Ireland also. Above all, we know full that in reality immemorial India professes allegiance not to Parliament or to her own Government, but to the Crown alone. No one can doubt it who, as I have seen, the King and Queen seated on the rose-red wall of Delhi before revering multitudes, and saw the King ride forth alone amid mighty and applauding throngs in Calcutta, scorning the mistaken warning that if he went unguarded he might be slain.

Our King reigns, but in the hearts of his people. *Le roi pour le royaume, et non le royaume pour le roi.*—Daily Mail.

GERMAN DEFENCES ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

A correspondent writes to the *Gazette de Hollande* from the eastern frontier:—"The Germans have fortified the frontier region to a remarkable degree. At a distance of about three hours' walk beyond the Dutch frontier there is an elaborate system of trenches, with strong concrete chambers, some of them as large as 9 ft. by 12 ft. Nearer the frontier there are ordinary single lines of trenches, with at some places eightfold barbed wire barriers. Along the main roads, however, nothing is to be seen of these fortifications. In the Himmelsdal an artillery ground has been laid out. It contains 100 to 200 guns, including heavy guns and trench mortars."

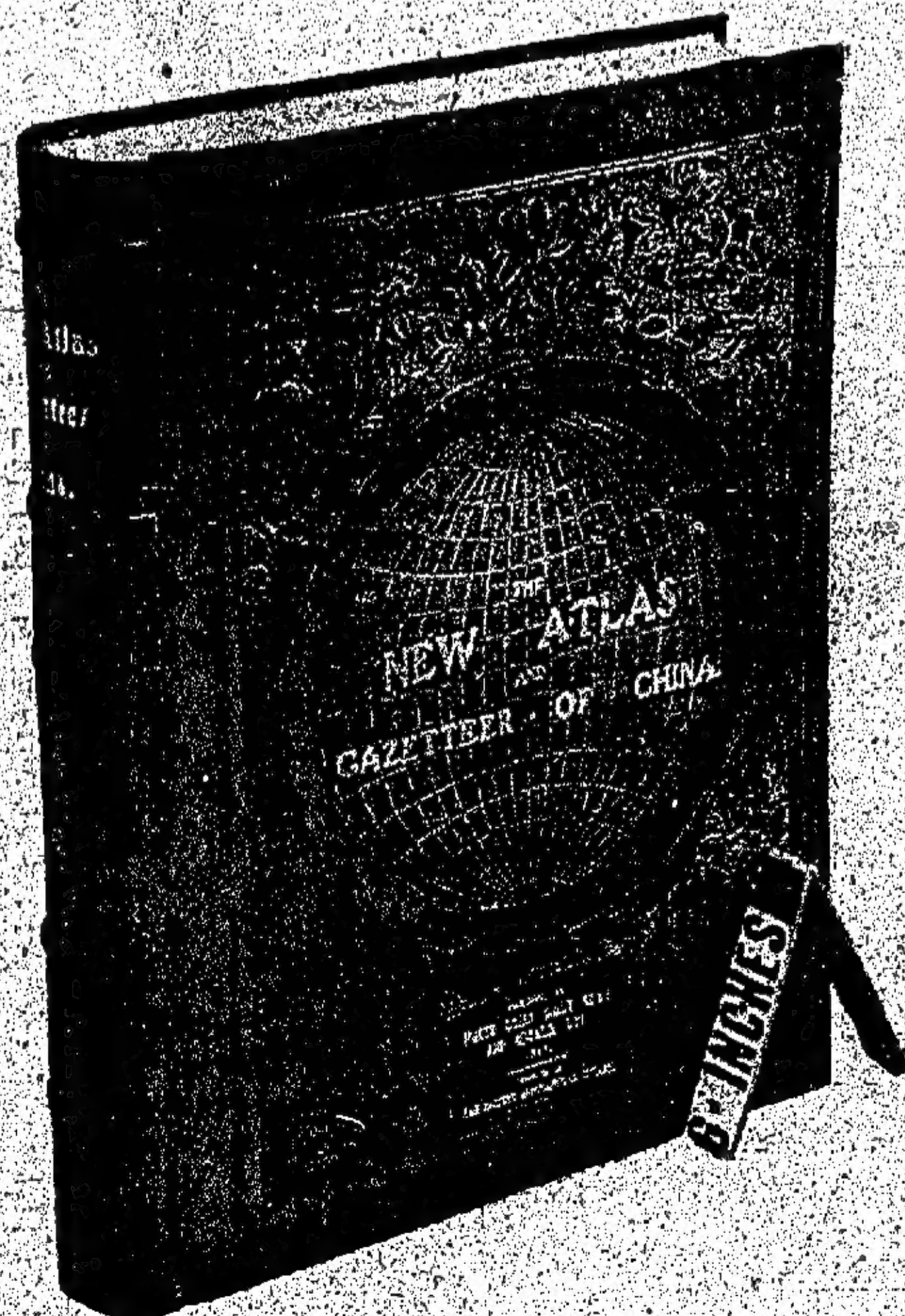
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China in the Making.

THERE is no disputing the fact that the eyes of the commercial world are turned China-ward to-day. The Chinese people, instinctively a commercial race, may no longer be accused of being a dormant people commercially, for China to-day is slowly stepping into her place among the nations—unconsciously perhaps, but as a World-Nation she is finding herself even though she may be doing it unaware.

Importance of To-day.

Events, far eclipsing in importance any great movement in China's long past history, have transpired during the past 20 years, and especially during the past six years that clearly indicate the course of future events. Within the decade an unrepresentative monarchy has been replaced by a Republican Government, perhaps not so representative as it might be, yet a long step forward.

Railways and Ship-Building.

The maps of China are beginning to show many hundreds of miles of arteries of steel extending from the sea to distant interior points, and these are slowly but surely extending in all directions, bringing the old young nation closer to herself and to the world as America did so in China doing, she is building railways. Commerce means transportation, and a quicker means of transportation than that of old is demanded. The slow-moving junks on rivers and canals are being replaced by steam or petrol-driven launches and steamers, Chinese-owned, and many of them Chinese-built, for ship-building yards are appearing in the ports.

Higher Standard of Living.

A step has been made, even toward flying the rainbow flag of China on the high seas; the Nation's mineral wealth is being exploited by the Chinese themselves, river and harbour improvements are taking place, forests are being looked after. There is no necessity for particularizing—China is going ahead, and as the country opens itself out commercially, and the standard of living gets higher, the needs of the people will increase in ratio to their increase of purchasing power.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.
MOMENTOUS WEEK FOR THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March 10th.

The week has been full of tremendous events for the Allies. There have been big happenings on the Western front. In Mesopotamia the Union Jack floats over Bagdad, the city of old renown and glory, and the magic of Eastern romance. Nor do these things stand alone. As I write there is the feeling that more stirring news may come to hand any moment from one or other of the theatres of war. The year is opening well for us. But while there is enough to warrant an article pitched in a key of pride and high confidence for our cause, everything is overshadowed by the dramatic story of the Russian Revolution. At the moment the question is asked here on all sides how this upheaval is likely to affect the actual waging of the war. And as far as the question can be dealt with in the light of present knowledge the answer is that the triumph of the people over Tsardom is equivalent to the addition of another great Power to the side of the Allies; and, further, that the birth of freedom in Russia, assuredly sounds the knell of doom to Prussianism in Europe.

BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT.

For months past it has been in well-informed circles here that internal affairs in Russia were in a very disturbed condition. But courtesy and policy forbade any detailed discussion of the matter in the Press, although there were frequent references to the malevolent activities of the "Dark Forces"—meaning, of course, the reactionaries and pro-armies in high places. The Revolution may be said to have started last November. Its progress was marked by a succession of incidents of significance, and was helped on by the deliberate acts of the Dark Forces, who were themselves finally destroyed by the measure they organised for the purpose of repressing progress at home and for concluding a separate peace with the enemy in this letter. It is time to come to it will fill countless volumes. A few words must show the meaning of what has just taken place.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATION.

From the commencement of the war the Russian people, as all the world knows, were determined to get rid of German domination in the country. The Armies, inspired by the will to conquer, have stood up against the German onslaughts, even when short of shells and guns, with a courage beyond all praise. This spirit was displayed in notable fashion during the great retreat of 1915. It also enabled Russia to gain its sensational victories in the early part of last year. On the other hand, the Government were corrupt, anti-national, and prepared to play the German game. Still there was reason to hope that the resolution and capacity of the people and the bravery of the Armies would make up for the shortcomings of the Government. The Zemstvos (County Councils) and the Municipalities organised the supplies for the Armies, which otherwise would have been overtaken by disaster complete and irremediable. By this means and in other ways, cordial relations were established between the population and the troops.

THE "DARK FORCES."

But the efforts of the people were thwarted by the Dark Forces, who gained the support of the Empress and poisoned the mind of the Tsar, representing that the Duma by becoming more powerful would change the system of Government and imperil the stability of the dynasty. They found in the notorious monk, Rasputin—an illiterate, back-stairs wire-puller—a ready instrument for their designs. In November, when the Duma re-assembled, the state of Government paralysis and betrayal in regard to the conduct of the war was publicly exposed. The Prime Minister, M. Sturmer, was relieved of office, apparently in disgrace. Later, Rasputin was shot down by a band of patriots, with whom were associated some whose connection with the Imperial family revealed with the clarity of a searchlight the true scope and character of the hostility to the forces of reaction. But instead of reform being carried out, M. Protopopoff, a staunch supporter of Rasputin, was promoted Minister of the Interior, armed with unlimited power, and assisted by puppets like Prince Goltz, as Rasputin, to do his bidding. Protopopoff tried his best to foment strikes in the munition factories and the number of secret police in Petrograd alone to 4,000, and, acting under orders, his emissaries tried to bring about a Revolution, the intention being in that case to represent the country as in a state of anarchy and confusion, and consequently, as there was so much trouble at home, Russia must retire from the war.

THE TRUMP CARD OF REACTION.

The Duma, the Zemstvos, and even the Councils of the Nobility were not, however, deceived. They saw through the plan. The people, obeying the warnings of their leaders, remained quiet. They refused to revolt to order. Protopopoff thereupon resolved to play his trump card. He endeavored to create an artificial famine. Although Russia has vast stores of grain, the surplus of three harvests which have not been exported, the population of Petrograd, Moscow, and other centres were reduced to the verge of starvation. The police, acting under orders, went into the villages and told the peasants to keep their foodstuffs, as this was the wish of the Government; and the railways were deliberately disorganised so that no food could be brought to the capital. History supplies many instances of the close relation which exists between hunger and revolution. The Court Camarille gambled on the expectation that, faced with famine, the people would rise, and that then the forces of reaction would triumph at the point of the bayonet. But for once

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OUR WOMEN SURGEONS IN FRANCE.

[BY BEATRICE HERON-MAXWELL.]

The medieval and the modern join hands in wonderful accord at an old abbaye within thirty miles of Paris, where the romance clinging to an ancient building of beautiful architecture, once the sanctuary of peaceful devotees, is transfused into the living drama of heroic men and ministering women whose parts are written by the point of the sword.

This Abbaye de Royaumont is now one of five hospitals financed, initiated, organised, and staffed by the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund for our wounded Allies in their own country. It is known as Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 301, affiliated to the Société Française des Secours aux Blessés Militaires, and under the British Red Cross.

Picture a square of venerable cloisters, clothed in ivy, enclosing a garden with a fountain playing in the centre, in view of a ruined abbey tower (one of the three highest in France), and further surrounded by a wooded park and against this background rows of beds on which wounded French soldiers lie, regaining their vitality in the pure air and sunshine, while to and from the vast halls, once chapels, refectories, and study, now hospital wards, pass the staffs of women under whose sole initiative and control this British war work is carried on.

The surgeons, with Miss Ivons at their head, numbering with the bacteriologist, seven, wear a simple uniform of grey linen, with the silver badge on velvet of the French medical service on their collars. Comely capable women, as sincere as they are skilful at their work, they are no longer supervised in operations (as at first) by French surgeons, because it was recognised after a few days that their profession was backed by expert performance. The badly wounded men who come there feel confidence in these marvellous fingers, whose dexterous accuracy of touch is enhanced by softness, and they are soothed by the feminine voices.

These lion-hearted women are performing as many as a hundred and fifty or more operations in a week. They avoid amputations wherever possible, of course, and one man whose hand seemed hopeless, after crushed over the restoration of three fingers to their expert method of repair.

When first the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund accepted the kindly loan of these vast premises they had much to organise, for only the shell of the enterprise was there. It was necessary, therefore, to replace the huge old water wheel, admirable as a relic, by a smaller efficient one, to put in all the requisite appliances for bathing, heating, and lighting, to begin, in fact, at the beginning. This was accomplished in six weeks.

The ladies of Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 301 are all untiring in their energy, and keep themselves fit for their strenuous labours by walking, swimming in the Oise, and other forms of exercise. They are well loved in the neighbourhood. The children of Amélie-sur-Oise, who need surgical treatment are welcomed at the Royaumont, and a French visitor to the abbaye has been touched at the vision of a little baby orphan, nicknamed Tipperary, whose father had been killed and who needed operative treatment, sleeping peacefully in the arms of an adorable young woman, beautiful, blonde, and learned, belonging to a noble Scottish family.

Such work as is being carried on by British women abroad must surely bring England into close and sympathetic touch with her Allies. The men who leave the abbaye healed of their wounds (for only 3 per cent. have succumbed hitherto) will not fail to remember, and to tell the women at home who are dear to them, of those other women with "the strength of silk" who came across sea and land to be sisters to the brothers-in-arms of their country.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GALLIOLI "GAMBLE."

WHAT IT COST IN BLOOD AND MONEY.

[BY H. W. WILSON.]

"I recommended it to the War Council and to the French Government not as a certainty but as a legitimate war gamble," said Mr. Churchill in his defence of the Dardanelles Expedition in the House of Commons on November 15th, 1915. It is now possible to state what that "gamble" cost the British Empire and the Allies.

COST IN BLOOD.

The fighting at the Dardanelles was of the fiercest, the casualties were extraordinarily heavy. Down to December 31st, 1915, a few days before the close of the expedition, they were officially stated thus:—

Killed	25,270
Wounded	75,191
Missing (really killed)	12,451
	112,912
Add sick	86,684

The French loss is not stated, but was perhaps one-third or one-fourth that of the British, in which case the loss of the expedition in battle was nearly 150,000.

In the Franco-German War of 1870 the total German loss in battle in the whole campaign was only 139,700 men. It was smaller than at Gallipoli. In the Russo-Japanese War the loss of the Japanese (excluding cases of sickness) was 155,318, so that the casualties at the Dardanelles were only a few thousands less than Japan's in eighteen months of fearful battles.

The men whose lives were sacrificed at Gallipoli were among the pick of our race. The flower of Australia and New Zealand fell on that blood-stained coast. The conditions, too, were so appalling that the health of all the survivors suffered. Towards the close of the expedition 1,000 men a day were being invalided through dysentery, and the great storm of November 20th, 1915, is said by a friendly critic, Mr. Maschell, to have frozen 200 men to death on the spot, permanently invalided 10,000 more, and affected yet another 30,000 men severely. In fact, if the expedition had not been withdrawn, weather and disease would have wiped it out.

COST IN WARSHIPS.

The following battleships were sunk with no result whatever to show:—

Nationality	Tons	Crew	Drowned
Bouvet	French	12,000	600
Irresistible	British	15,000	900
Ocean	British	13,000	500
Goliath	British	13,000	400
Triumph	British	12,000	250
Majestic	British	15,000	200

* Estimate. 50,000 1,500. Though they were all old vessels they were of value for many operations. To them must be added seven submarines and an indefinite number of lighters, barges, and boats. These were destroyed in the work of landing on the open surf-swept beaches which were the only bases that this unhappy force possessed. For whole days when the weather was bad it was impossible to land anything at all, and there were moments when the position of the force, marooned on a little strip of desert, waterless coast, seemed desperate.

ABOUT A MILLION TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING were latterly required for the service of the expedition, at a cost which was immense because of the dearth of freights. All this shipping had to be carefully protected against the enemy submarines. The actual losses in ships were not heavy owing to the fact that the Navy, but among them was the Royal Edward, sunk with 1,000 troops on board.

COAST IN TREASURES. No figures of the cost in money have been published, but as from first to last 200,000 men were engaged in the expedition, with a large fleet of warships and merchantmen, and as the wastage of supplies was great owing to difficulties of landing and storing, it seems probable that £300,000,000, or one and a half times the total indemnity paid by France to Germany in 1871, was thrown away.

There is another fact to take into account. It is at least possible that if the 300,000 men wasted at Gallipoli had been employed in France in the offensive of September 1915 decisive results might have been obtained. With more men and more ammunition Loos would not have been a defeat. If this view is correct, the Dardanelles Expedition cost Great Britain thousands of millions of pounds and hundreds of thousands of lives.

COAST IN ALLIES. It is known that Greece in February, 1915, was preparing to come into the war on the side of the Allies. But no sooner did the Greek Staff learn the plan of Mr. Churchill's "gamble" than it refused to take any part, declaring that such methods could only end in defeat and that to throw 50,000 Allied troops ashore in face of 200,000 well-armed Turks, was sheer insanity. When the "gamble" failed the Greek Staff announced openly that it was not going to join Allies who conducted war in such fashion. Bulgaria, convinced by the spectacle of the failure at the Dardanelles that the Allies could not hurt her, threw in her lot with the enemy after the Suvla Bay reverses.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENEMY BANKS.

BUILDINGS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

At the end of May or the beginning of June the business premises occupied by the Deutsche, Dresdner, and Disconto-Gesellschaft Banks in the City of London are to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. Instructions have been received by Mr. H. M. Stanley, of Messrs. St. Quintin, Son, & Stanley, auctioneers and surveyors, Threadneedle-street, from the Public Trustee, in whose custody the proceeds of the sale will remain.

George-yard, Lombard-street, where the Deutsche Bank found a home nearly 40 years ago, is a relic of old London. It is entered by a narrow passage from Lombard-street, and its exit is a covered way under the famous old George and Vulture, one of the City's best-known Pickwickian taverns.

Originally built for the New City Club, the marble palace was sold in 1880 to the Deutsche Bank, which started in London on a second floor at 50, Old Broad-street, in 1870. Between 1880 and 1899 the bank took a building lease of land at the back, with a frontage on Bell-yard, and extended its frontage in George-yard, until it acquired an area of 7,108 square feet.

AN ISOLATED STRONG ROOM. Below the street level of the bank are its strong-rooms, including an "island" room covering 1,800 ft. This is possibly the finest strong-room in London. It is fitted with safes and is so isolated that it can be patrolled outside day and night by an armed guard. Within the safe have reposed millions of pounds' worth of "bearer" securities the property of enemy and neutral owners.

No money was spared by the Deutsche Bank in the equipment of its premises. The manager's room is paneled with mahogany and paneled in oak. On the ground floor are desks for 100 clerks, two ground-floor and two private rooms, and on the mezzanine floor is the manager's luncheon room. On the second, third, and fourth floors the rest of the staff of 400 worked, while the caretaker had a comfortable suite of three bedrooms and a living room, with kitchen on the top floor.

The George and Vulture will be included in the sale, the freehold having passed in 1913 to the Deutsche Bank, whose intention it was to add to its premises by building on the site. Dickens was fond of the George and Vulture, and made it a resort for Mr. Pickwick and his friends. It was here that Messrs. Dodson and Fogg's clerk served subpoenas in the case of Bardell v. Pickwick. Part of the Deutsche Bank is even now on the site of the inn as Dickens knew it.

Less interest attaches to the leasehold property of the Dresdner and Disconto Banks. The Dresdner occupies an important position in Old Broad-street, held from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at a rent of £6,000. The Disconto Bank is in St. Peter's-alley, but it calls itself 55, Cornhill. Its lease is for 60 years unexpired, at a rent of £1,425. All three premises will be offered for sale as one, and there is said to be no doubt that the Deutsche will pass into possession of some British bank.

and pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions," when Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches show that his position was critical on that date.

On June 5th Mr. Churchill went farther and declared, "Our troops . . . are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen," though on the previous day the British had suffered a sharp check.

Even after the great failure at Suvla Bay in August, which was hidden from the country and by some newspapers represented as a victory, Lord Robert Cecil ventured to say, on September 9th, "we are within little of a great success which would have an enormous effect in all parts of the world." The chorus of unfounded optimistic assurances was completed by the Secretary of State for War, who said in the House of Lords on September 15th, "there is now abundant evidence of a process of demoralisation having set in among the Turks."

THE POLITICIANS' MISTAKES. The mistake of the politicians lay in their disregard of the science of war and assumption that men could perform impossibilities. They had not enough machine guns, bombs, artillery, men, and shells for the conduct of the war in France. They therefore proceeded to waste what resources they had by squandering them in a field where there were no Germans to be killed and where success was no out of the question with the available force.

The idea that 50,000 heroes, with few bombs, few machine guns, little artillery, and insufficient shells, could dislodge 200,000 well-armed Turks from the strongest natural fortress in the world was grotesque. Napoleon III's Ministers committed a smaller blunder in 1870 when they sent MacMahon to his fate. "gamble" was only saved from a similar great surrender by the stealthy and skillful withdrawal of the entire British force.—Daily Mail.

THE SLEEPING SUBMARINE.

The submarine lay "sleeping" on the bottom like a tired whale enjoying a siesta. When at the surface she seemed a grey lump of pugacity. Couched on the floor of the sea she appeared so inanimate that the strange aquatic creatures which stared at her with round, unblinking eyes as the ground currents whirled them past, her sides regarded her with suspicion. Some of the more inquisitive of these dwellers in the deeps halted a moment, touched her with their noses, then scuttled fearfully away. A creature that remained so absolutely motionless, that headed the oncoming water yet moved neither gill nor fin, seemed uncanny to them, and they gave her a wide berth. Inside the boat, where the electric light made a brilliant illumination, the submarine's crew were whiling away time after the fashion that seemed best to them, waiting a chance to be up and off in safety.

One man softly touched a mandoline and hummed a lively ditty which he had picked up during his last visit to a music hall in port. The second coxswain sat absorbed in a week-old copy of *Answers*, the golden cover of which was tinted by much thumbing and finger-printed all over from the many brawny hands it had been through during the boat's trip. Some of the "hands" stretched on the floor in bed ashore. Others swapped yarns about things that had no connection with war or war's effects.

Smoking not being permissible, each killed time in his own way. The skipper, sitting by the periscope and talking with the "sub," displayed an air of unconcern, yet one got the impression that for all his quiet indifference he was keenly alert, ready for prompt action.

"Sh-sh! Hear that?" said an A.B., prodding the mandolinist's arm. The music stopped as the thud of screws overhead penetrated into the boat. One of the sleepers on the floor raised himself on his elbow and listened.

"She's gone over us," he remarked casually, then resumed his nap. Nor did any of the others pay greater attention to the incident. From time to time the beat of more screws came filtering into the boat, showing that vessels which the submarine had no desire to meet were searching the waters about her. And while she thus lay "doggo" to avoid them, never a one of her crew showed by his demeanour that he worried about the peril that encompassed him. Closed within steel walls from which there could be no escape if the worst happened, lying fathoms deep in danger-infested waters, unable to see anything outside their prison though hearing much that was disquieting, these iron-nerved men comforted themselves as unconcerned as if they had been safe within the cosy shelter of a stone frigate's ashore.

How would you like to be moved up in a submarine lying in hiding on the bottom of the sea until she could make a venture at slipping out of a very tight corner? Yet this is an experience which often befalls some in that wonderfully efficient Navy that does so much for you, though you hear so little about it!—JACKSTAFF in the Daily Mail.

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 Lane, Mr. K. G. Blair, Mrs. T. B. Sai,
 Miss E. M. Stanton, Miss D. E. Har-
 land, Mr. W. A. Miller, Mrs. Masteron,
 Miss Masteron, Mr. Maeda, Mr. W. K.
 Stanton, Mrs. Iwano, Mr. A. Takahashi,
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 W. M. Noble, Mr. E. K. Ingram, Mr.
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WEATHER REPORT.

On May 8th at 12.10—No returns from
 Japanese stations. Pressure has increased
 moderately at Vladivostok, and decreased
 moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest
 between the Bonins. A depression is situated
 to the north of Shanghai, and a shallow
 depression covers the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since 1st
 January, 9.29 inches, against an average of
 13.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
 to-day is as follows:—

DRAINAGE

FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Road ... (E. winds, mo-
derate; fair.Formosa Channel ... The same as
No. 1.South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lamooki) No. 1.South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th MAY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	29.69	42	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.48	50	66	W.S.W.	2
Weihaiwei	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jehang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiangsu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.44	57	86	—	1 b
Quartz	—	29.62	60	82	W.S.W.	4
Sharp Peak	—	29.58	68	85	W.S.W.	10
Amoy	9 a.m.	29.51	64	84	W.S.W.	4
Swatow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	5 a.m.	29.54	64	96	—	4
Taihu	—	29.51	68	—	—	0
Tainan	—	29.79	68	—	—	2
Koshun	—	29.78	73	—	—	4
Pescadore	—	29.79	73	—	—	3
Canton	6 a.m.	29.73	70	89	—	3
Hongkong	—	29.74	67	89	—	3
Gap Road	—	29.74	—	—	—	4
Macao	—	29.74	68	94	W.S.W.	2
Vuchow	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Mochow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yantai	7 a.m.	29.74	69	91	—	3
Pusan	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Cape St. James	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Apurri	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Dagupan	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Manila	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Luzon	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Tacloban	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Ililo	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Surigao	—	29.73	73	—	—	4
Labuan	—	29.73	73	—	—	4

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloom, a hail, a lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a equal, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew (wet).

7. KNOTS in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 8th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 8 a.m.	On 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.74	29.72
Temperature	76	69	80
Humidity	82	69	80
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	3	3
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th 73

Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th 63

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 19th May.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	9	10 39	7 7	5 31	2 3
Thurs.	10	11 1	7 6	5 21	0 4
Fri.	11	11 27	7 4	5 12	0 5
Satur.	12	12 33	7 3	5 3	0 7
Sun.	13	1 38	7 1	5 13	0 7
Mon.	14	2 40	6 59	5 34	0 7
Tues.	15	3 48	6 46	5 24	0 7
	16	4 51	6 33	5 14	0 7
	17	5 59	6 20	5 4	0 7
	18	7 06	6 7	4 54	0 7

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 10th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 10th May, 4 P.M.
NEWCHOWANG	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th May, 10 A.M.
HANKOW	"LIVAN"	On 15th May, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th May, Noon.

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"HAIKUN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	11th May, at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	15th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

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to	at Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
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VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Terada	12,500	May, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and	KAMATARA MARU	FRIDAY,	8th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Shiji	12,000	June, at Noon.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TENSHIN MARU	WED'DAY,	16th
	Capt. Taniguchi	8,000	May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY,	18th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Soyeda	15,500	May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE	KAMO MARU	THURSDAY,	17th
	Capt. Inada	16,000	May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and	KASHIMA MARU	MONDAY,	21st
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Torawa	21,000	May, at 11 A.M.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	THURS., 14th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
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"PANAMA MARU"	... FRIDAY,	11th May, at 1 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	... WED'DAY,	23rd May, at 3 P.M.

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"SOSHU MARU"	... THURSDAY,	10th May, at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY,	13th May, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU"	... MONDAY,	14th May, at 8 A.M.

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